THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

RETURN TO WASHINGTON. JOURNEY, FROM LYNCHBURG TO THE CAPITAL-VISIT TO THE HOME OF JEFFERSON-RECEPTE N CHARLOITESVILLE - POSTMASIER-GENERAL KEY ON THE ERRING BRETHREN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.-The Presidential party finished their long tour to-day, arriving here at half-past 8 this evening. They left Lynchburg at 8 in the morning, escorted to the depot by the volunteer companies of the city, and an immense crowd of people of both races. A stop of four bours was made in Charlottesville, that the party might visit the University of Virginia and Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. The whole population of Charlottesville turned out to greet the President, and nowhere on the journey was a more cordial reception extended to him. The President addressed the multitude from the balcony of the hotel, speaking very much in the same vein as in previous speeches, but making pertinent allusion to the fact that three Presidents, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, had all lived near Charlottes-ville. Secretary Evaris spoke eloquently of the work of Jefferson and Madison in laying the foundations of the Constitutional Government of this country. The visit to the venerable University which Jefferson founded was exceedingly interesting. Afterwards, a drive of four miles brought the party to the top of the mountain, on which stands the mansion built by Jefferson, now very much dilapidated, but still showing, in its architecture, decorations and interior arrangement, and in the spacious grounds surrounding it, the genius, taste and liberality of its former owner. Dinner was served at 3 o'clock in the hotel at Charlottesville, and among the ladies and gentlemen present were a number of Jefferson's lineal descendants. The brief sejourn in Charlottesville will remainin the minds of the members of the President's party as perhaps the most agreeable incident of the whole tour through the South. A brief halt was made at Culpepper, to visit the National Cemetery.

At all the stations between Lynchburg and Washington crowds were assembled, and at the more important ones the President spoke a few words of greeting in a conversational tone. At the Washington terminus nobody appeared to be expecting the arrival of the party except the coachmen of the President and Secretary Evarts, who were waiting with carriages. The President and his family drove been exchanged and congratulations over the safe completion of the long journey.

The party were very much indebted to the courtesy of the presidents and superintendents of the various milway lines which they traversed. These officials did all in their power to render the trip safe, expeditions and agreeable. There was, in no instance, the least delay, the schedules for every day's journey being carried out with exactness.

The members of the party arriving in Washington were the President, Mrs. Hayes, Webb Hayes, Burchard Hayes; Secretary Evarts, his son Prescott, and his two daughters; Postmaster-General Key, Mrs. Key, and their two daughters; Miss Platt, a cousin of Mrs. Hayes; Mr. Russell, of the State Department; and representatives of The Tribune, The Louisville Courier-Journal, The Cincinnali Commercial, Enquirer and Gazette, and of the Western Associated

At the banquet at Lynchburg last night Postmaster Gen. Key made a speech-at an hour too late to get into the news reports-which was significant on account of the enthusiastic applause it received from the Virginia Conservatives, who chiefly composed the party present. It was very much in the vein of his Chattanooga speech, but less serious. Referring to the criticisms upon him for his use of the term "Erring brethren," he said that when he took up arms he expected the South to suc-ceed, but instead it got badly whipped. He made a great error at the start and found it out. Now, perhaps, he said, those who were so sensitive about his speech at Bennington, did not make that error. Perhaps they expected to be whipped when they went into the war, or may be they did not go at all. At the close of his remarks Gen. Key said that, whether he was called a Democrat or not, he was a Hayes-Administration man. He had probably attended more Cabinet meetings than any other member, and no secrets of the Administration were kept back from him. At none of these meetings had he heard an unkind word spoken about the South. Some occurrences in the South had given a good deal of trouble. There was the Kemper massacre in Mississippi, and the resist-tones of the Revenue officers in various lecalities. ance to the Revenue officers in various localities: but these were looked upon as local disturbances, examination of all the papers. and not indicating any disposition on the part of the Southern people to fail in the respect and obedience they owed to the General Government.

THE RECEPTION AT CHARLOTTESVILLE. Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 25.—The Presidential excursionists left Lynchburg at 8:30 this morn ing. They were escorted to the depot by the military and a large concourse of people. Just before the transtarted, the President briefly addressed the crowd, ex pressing great gratification at the enthusiastic reception he had met with. He had expected a hearty greeting but the popular reception had far surpassed his expectations. He complimented, in handsome terms, the Lynchburg military for their fine appearance and soldierly bearing. The train left the depot aund the cheers of the multitude and inspiring music. At Lovington, during a brief stoppage of the train, a number of citizens of the village and county paid their respects to the President,

and were cordially greeted by him.

When the train arrived at Covesville, about ten miles from Chariottesville, a committee of citizens from the latter place got aboard, and were introduced to the Presidential party. At Charlottesville the reception was similar to that at Lynchburg. There was a large crowd of people, and they received the distinguished visitors with cheers and music. The Mayor of Charlottesville tendered the hospitality of the city to the President, who returned thanks. The party was then conveyed to the Farish House, from the portice of which the President was presented to the crowd by Col. Charles S. Venable, who ad-

fressed him, saying : COL. VENABLE'S WELCOME.

I have the honor, in the name of the citizens of Albemarie, to extend o you and your honored friends a cordial welcome. Without distinction of party, we extend this welcome to the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic, of which our beloved Commonwealth is one of the constituent states. And more than this, Mr. President, we wish our welcome to you to have a personal significance. We greet you as the President of the once more united States, who, by the wise measures of his administration, has given real peace to a distracted people, and real unity to a well-nigh disrupted Republic. Yes, Mr. President, in the few short months which have elapsed since your imagoration, you and your wise counsellors have earnestly endeavored to substitute for toat peace which was but the disguise of war, for that hase peace, made up so largely with distrust, suspicion, discontent, hatred, bayonets and blood, a real bonigh God-criven peace; peace between the races, peace between the States, peace in the race of the two creat sections of our common country. Applance, I need hardly tell you, Mr. President, that among the men who are here to greet you there are very many who stood in serried ratus and delivered good knost blows in many a bloody battle against the hosts who fought under the banner which you followed; veterans of Lee, some who harcened with Juckson, some who were with Suewart and Hampton, and same who charged in Pickett's Division to the canon's mouth at Gettyeburg. [Cheers,] They are men who, as Virginians and patriots, secepted war with all its horrors when war was inevitable, and from the day on which they had down their arms have, as true patriots, sedulously sought the thinas of peace which brave men accepted without dishonor, [Cheers,] and they are here to welcome you became you have given them a peace and unio

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY. The President responded as follows:

LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND MY PRIENDS OF CHARLOTTES now at the end of our appointments, during which we have passed through five of the greatest States of the Union, four of which were large slave-holding States—Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and now Virginia, and that which rejoices me more than anything clae is the fact that everywhere we have found growing and increasing sentiments in behalf of the Union, the Constitution and the Administration which regard alike the interests and rights of every section and every State; which regard alike and equally all classes, without distinction of race or color. The equality under the laws of all citizens is the corner-

stone of the structure of restored harmony from which ancient friendship is to rise. In this pathway I am going, the pathway where your illustrious men led-your Jefferson, Madison. Monroe, and your Washington. Our hope is that the people of the whole country will unite to reconcile the feeling which prevailed when the Uaion was formed. We wish to see what the fathers gave us preserved and transmitted to those who come after. This is the work of your future. Unting in sentiments like taces, there is no reason why there should be any distinction between the North and South. That wise man whose home was here saw planify the danger in the future. Jefferson, in 1820, during the Missouri controve \$\mathbf{r}\$, spoke of the agitation of that question as the fire-bell in the night. In due time the danger he so clearly foresaw came upon us. Effortsat compromise by wise and patriotic men delayed the subject from time to time, but in the course of events the question had to be submitted to the arbitrament of war. You who fought so gallantiy on many a battlefield fought for what you believed to be right, and no man nor woman can fail to respect to us that we accord to you. Let us join hands together and go forward. Many cannot follow for they are not ready to follow, but we have no di-will for them. A grand atmy goes on without regard to strargifers. I doubt not that as the months go on we will once more return to the harmony of our fathers.

The President then introduced Secretary of State
Evarts, who, alluding to Charlottesville as the home of
Jefferson, said there was no spot in Virginia more attractive to the people of the United States than that city Mr. Key also made a few remarks.

The visitors were then taken in carriages to the University of Virginia, where some time was spent in inspecting the building and emoying the hespitality of the managers of the institution. They were next driven to Mon iccilo, the former home of Jefferson, after which they returned to the city and took dinner at the Farish House. The party left at 4 p. m., en route for Washing-

WASHINGTON.

THE BIDS FOR PLATE PRINTING. THE GOVERNMENT UNDERSIDS ALL COMPETITORS-THE FORMER CONTRACTORS MAKE A GREAT RE-

DUCTION IN THEIR OWN OFFER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Sept. 25 .- At the opening of the proposais for printing the backs of the legal-tenders and of the National bank notes at the Treasury to-day, tween the railroad companies and the engineers and it was found that the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing had underbid all competitors. Tais is a very significant fact when it is known that all the leading bank note companies of this country entered into the competition. The bid of the Bureau of Engraving and Priming was two cents less for the backs of the legal-tender notes, and seventy-four cents less than that of any other bidder for the backs of the National bank notes. The noticeable thing less than that of any other bidder for the backs of the National bank notes. The naticeable thing about this bidding is that the leading companies of the United States have bid very closely. It shows how keen the compelition is for this class of work and have been ators; and there had been a reductive immediately to the Soldiers' Home, and the other members of the party dispersed after farewells had been exchanged and congratulations over the safe printing. The Secretary will undoubtedly award the printing to the Government bureau, as he cannot be otherwise than satisfied that it has all the facilities for the work. The saving to the Government by this arrange-

ment will be \$45,000 annually.

One peculiarity of the olds is, that the firm which has reduction of from 30 to 40 per cent over the contract which was was awarded to the firm in February last. There has been, meantime, no reduction in the cost of materms. This disproves the claims which the bank note companies have repeatedly made, that the estimates of out made by the Eureau of Engraving and Printing were misleading. The bid of the responsible companies to-day is very much less than the sain for which, hi every session of Congress, they have insisted the work could be done.

session of Congress, they have insisted the work could be done.

With the award of this contract the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will be given charge of all the printing of regal-tender and National bank notes, as well as of the faternal kevenue stamps. The bureau will do the work at a savine of at least \$25,000 over last year's appropriations. Under the effected management of Edward ore acressed is effected to the bureau has greatly increased is effected, and so long work which no private enterprise can surpass.

The designs for the new Internal Revenue stamps were to-day submitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. They are marvels of beauty. In the centre of cach stamp blere is a vignette of some person prominently connected with the instory of the Government, and the engraving is such as to dely any attempt at counterfeiting.

THE BIDDERS AND THEIR PROPOSALS. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, Sept. 25 .- The following are the bids opened to-day in the Treasury Department for the printing of a part of the legal-tender and National

American Back Note Company, of New-York-\$10 40 per thousand for green backs, and the same for black Excelsion Bank Note Company, of Washington—Green backs, \$9.85; oldes backs, \$9.75 per tuous and.
Franking Engraving and Printing Company, of New-York—Green backs, \$9.94 per tuous and, and the same for lines backs.

black backs.

No boun dank Note Company, of New-York-\$11 per thousand for green backs, and the same for back

The contract will be awared by the Secretary, after an

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1877.
Maxime Outrey, the French Minister to this country, who has just returned to Washington for the Winter, and Gen. Tornet, our Consul-General at Paris, who is home on leave of absence, were at the State Department this

The American Consu - Jeneral at Frankfort-on-the-Main reports to the State Department that everything is favora-ble for a large trade with Control and Southern Germany. The Consul-General says that the best agency for promoting this trade would be a central depot at Frank-fort, where American goods would be constantly on ex-hibition, the depot to be in charge of men of ability and

Bids were opened to-day at the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, at the Navy Department, for furnishing mber, lumber, iron, steel, lend, zinc, bolts, tools, hardnumber, number, from steel, lead, zinc, boits, toots, bard-ware, paints, oils, dry goods, stationery, coal and many off-r articles required at the Navy Yards and on board of vessels during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. There were nearly a hundred bids. Several days will be required to classify them and award the contracts.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. For the Middle States and New England, stationary or lower pressure, light variable winds, from the south, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city or inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 2s proceeding midnight. The irregular white line represents the oscill of the mercary during those hours.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Sept. 26, 1 a. m.-A further slight decline of air-pressure took place yesterday. The temperature rose considerably in the afternoon. The

moisture of the air remains in excess.

For this city and vicinity, a continuance of fair weather, with occasional clouds and slightly increased warmth, may be expected to-day, and more frequent clouds to-

NEW DIRECTORY OF NORTHERN PACIFIC. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A meeting of the preferred stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company takes place te-morrow, at the company's office. The purpose of this meeting is to cleet a Board of Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. In view of the fact that so many bank presidents, insurance officers and railroad presidents have proved recreaut to the trust imposed in them, and in view of the fact, further, that through various kinds of mismanagement two-thirds of all the rallways in this country are in an insolvent condition, it behooves the stockholders to see to it that a Board of Managers above reproach is selected to-morrow. The company's prereproach is selected to-morrow. The company's preferred stock is selling for only one-half what its bonds
brought two years ago. This low condition, I am fearful, has made many stockholders indifferent, if not despairing. It looks as if the election would go by default.

Does the company ever expect to regain its lost credit!
Does it hope to be restored to public confidence! If so,
it must elect a Board of Managers above snaplcion—men
who have not swamped other railroads, who have not
betrayed their clients, or, when placed in an office of
trust, frozen out their fellow-stockholdera. It would
seem to be a self-evident proposition that a company trust, frozen out their fellow-stockholdera. It would seem to be a self-evident proposition that a company about to appeal to the Congress of the United States for further sid, would want to go with clean hands and unquestionable character. Do they want their shares re-duced to a nominal value, until the barpies have bought them up; do they want to be frozen out! I hope it is not yet too late to awaken shareholders to a sense of their dancer. danger. New-York, Sept. 25, 1877.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

RESUMPTION IN THE WYOMING. THE EMPLOYES OF THE LEHICH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY DECIDE TO REFURN TO WORK.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 25 .- The men employed by Charles Parrish, lessee of the Lenigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company's mines, in the Wyoming region, voted to-day to accept the offer of an advance of ten per cent on the wages received in July, when they struck, and to resume work at once. None of the other operators, either in the Wyoming or Lackawanna region, have made similar offers to their men, and the great companies of the latter region refuse to consider the sublect of wages until their mines are again in operation. At the same time, the resolution of Parrish's men to-day is be lieved to have broken the back of the strike, and ageneral resumption of mining operations by all the colleries from Nanticoke to Carbondale is expected to take place within a short time. The miners at Pittston are to hold a meeting to-morrow, to consider the expediency of ending the se that a resumption throughout the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions would probably increase the supply of coal now being taken out about 100 per cent.

Immediately upon the reception of the news that the

Parrish men at Wilkesbarre had resolved to resume work at the ten per cent advance, the miners of the Pennsylva-nia Coal Company, representing some 5,000 operatives, held an informal consultation, and resolved to hold a se-cret session to-morrow, to decide upon what action to pursue in reference thereto.

THE WYOMING AND LACKAWANNA REGIONS. EXPERIENCE DURING THE "LONG STRIKE" UNABLE TO RESTRAIN THEM-BUSINESS WHOLLY SUS-PENDED-PRESENT POLICY OF THE MINERS.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] WILKESBARRE, Sept. 20 .- The strike in the coal mines of the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions, which ordinarily produce about one-half of all the anthracite coal that is sent to market, was aptween the railroad companies and the engineers and firemen in their employ; the remoter causes of it of course lie deeper, and are more far-reaching. Before that strike occurred, there were visible upon the surface no unusual signs of discontent among the miners. The times had not been prosperous in the Spring, amounting to from 10 to 15 per cent, but the grambling was not so general as to lead to serious apprehensions. The experience of the min-ers in the "long strike" had not been an encouraging one. Then they were receiving \$1 31 a car for mining coal, and, for six months, resisted an at-One peculiarity of the bids is, that the firm which has the present contract at \$18, now bids \$11.49, which is a reduction of from 30 to 40 per cent over the contract that had preceded, exhausting their credit and suffering the sharp pangs of hunger for months, they resumed work at 91 cents a car, submitting to a reduction twice as great as that proposed by the com-

panies when the miners first went out.

It was popularly supposed that the memory of 1871 and 1872, from which date the miners reckon their reverses, and of the "long strike," with their failure to gain anything by the strike, or even to reimburse themselves in the slightest degree for the enormous losses that resulted from six months of absolute idleness, would make the miners of the upper regions extremely cautious about beginning another war against their employ-ers, and this belief was strengthened by their continging at work for a week after the railroads were forced to suspend operations. But the miners and laborers were not disinterested spectators of the progress of the engineers' and firemen's strike. The latter, I am informed by those who had exceptionally good opportunities to know, had nothing to do with the wanton destruction of railroad property in this region. They stopped trains at the stations, detached the locomotives and ran them into the roundhouses, and prevented the movement of freight and passengers, but they did not tear up tracks and destroy cars; that was done almost exclusively by men from the mines, whose object seemed to be to incite the miners to join in a g neval strike. When the miners made war against the railroads in this re-gion it should also be remembered they made a war against their own employers, for the great mining operators here are the railroad companies.

The rapid spread of the railroad strikes, their temporary success in causing a suspension of almost all traffic, the signs of discontent among the workingmen employed in other industries thoughout the State, and in other parts of the United States, and the idea persistently tal was about to be made which would be more for midable than any that ever preceded it, and would, in fact, be irresistible, finally had their desired effect, and the leaders were able to carry their misguided followers, against the better judgment of a majority of them, I have no doubt, into a demand for an advance of 25 per cent upon the wages they were then receiving. The companies of course refused to ac-cede to any such demand; they asserted that the price at which coal was then selling would not warrant any advance in wages, and the men in the Wyoming, Lackawanna, Lehigh and Hazelton regions, between 20,000 and 25,000, went out just about the time the bottom fell out of the strike on

the railroads. The suspension here has been complete. I went down the North Branch of the Susquebanna River, vesterday, as far as Nauticoke, which is the lower boundary of the Wyoming region. Everywhere there is a Sabbath stillness. Plymouth, ordinarily one of the busiest little towns of this section, is as dead as though its entire industry had been bodily removed. The breakers are silent, except for the pumping to keep the mines free from water, and there are men so short-sighted that they would even drive the engineers away and allow the mines to fill with water-thus making it impossible for work to be resumed when the present dispute is settledwere it not for the guard of State or regular troops stationed in and about each breaker. Long lines of coal cars stand empty and idle-70,000 of them, I am told, in this county; no trains except passenger and ordinary freight are moving, and the men stand about the streets in knots with their hands in their pockets and with sober, but determined faces. The same scenes may be witnessed at Kingston, Avondale and Naumay be witnessed at Kingston, Avondale and Nau-ticobe, about the collieries on the outskirts of this city, and, indeed, throughout the whole region. The sight is really a disheartening one. From 15,000 to 18,000 able-bodied men in this county, with 70,000 to 80,000 others dependent upon them for support, are wasting their time and starving their familes because a few hundreds among them are investigaare wasting their time and starving their familes because a few hundreds among them are unwilling to work for the wages offered them. I say nothing now about the adequacy of their pay, but shall leave that for future inquiry; but the fact remains that a majority of the miners would willingly go to work for the old pay, or for that now offered, if a few of the leaders would give their consent; and that, as a result of this unnecessary idleness, there is a loss not only to the coal companies, this community and the country, but to the men themselves which it will take years to replace.

take years to replace.

The general strike in the upper regions left only the mines in Schuylkill County, with a productive capacity about half as great as that of those in Luzerne, at work, until the collieries in the Lehigh region resumed last week and those in the Hazleton on Monday of this week. The refusal, yesterday, of Mr. Charles Parish's employés to accept the terms he offered them, makes an immediate resumption of work in the mines, either in the Wyoming or Luckawanna Valley, as improbable as it has been at any time since the strike began, and as the Lehigh region

as from motives of policy, and that if the mentin this valley thought that they could force the opera-tors to accept their terms any quicker by decreeing a stoppage of work in Schuylkill County, the men in that region would go out to-morrow.

An explanation of the policy of the strikers, which I get at second-hand from a very intelligent miner, is certainly worth giving here; and although I have, of course, no means of learning whether it is the correct one or not, it seems to me to have about it some elements of probability. A committee of miners from this region visited Schuylkill County last week, and it was rumored that the object of their mission was to persuade the miners there to strike. After their return, it was announced, on what seemed to be good authority, that an assessment had been made on the miners of the Schuylkill region, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, and that this was the price they paid for the privilege of remaining at work. The miner to whom I have referred said that this was not true; that the Schnylkill miners have not been asked to strike, and that if they were to go out it would not help the men in these upper regions at all. Taking advantage of the suspension here, he conadvantage of the suspension here, he continued, Mr. Gowen is pushing production in his mines to the utmost hmit, and establishing himself in markets heretofore held by Wilkesbarre and Scranton. This hurts the great companies here far more than any temporary loss, and, it was said, would bring the latter to terms much quicker than a total suspension of coal production. In other words, Mr. Gowen's auxiety to capture new markets makes the injury to the operators here, resulting from the Swpension, greater than it otherwise would be. In the meantime, some of the miners from the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys have gone down to Pottsville, and secured work, and large sums of money have been sent from that region for the support of the idle men here. It was also added, on the same authority, that if an arrangement should be made between the operators and men here, and the latter should go to work, then a strike would at once take place in the Schuylkill region, where the wages paid to-day are consaderably less than those offered the miners here.

Z. L. W.

NOBILITY OUTRAGED.

THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN IN COURT. EORGE, THE COUNT JOANNES ALARMED FOR HIS FAIR NAME AND FAME—HE PRAYS THAT SOTHERN BE ENJOINED-A TALK WITH PLAINTIFF AND

DEFENDANT. The Count Joannes has a grievance. It is rarely that any one ventures to trifle with his dignity that the celebrated counsellor has required some time uily to comprehend the fact that people who, have ntife awe for titles have been making merry over what they consider to be a caricature of the ennobled au thor, actor and lawyer. For many nights the Park Theatre has been filled with laughing throngs, who found an added zest in the playing of Sothern as The Crushed Tragedian, on account of the real or fancied resemblance which his ciaborate make-up presented to no less a personage than the Count Jonnes himself. The Count brooded deeply over his wrongs He might, perchance, have appealed to the pistol or the small sword, but the hot and flery spirit of his youth had oled; and then, too, Mr. Sothern was so slight and erive that he would make a poor target and a dangerous antagonist. The Count preferred litigation to bloodshed especially if the blood were to come from his own veins. The result of the indignation of outraged nobility, was the beginning of a suit for an injunction and damages

against Mr. Sothern.

The Count appeared yesterday before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to obtain a temporary injunction pending the hearing of his suit against any continuance of Mr-Sothern's imitation or personation of himself. Interrupting the call of the calendar, he asked the C urt's immediate attention to the matter. He had, the Count said, been for thirty years building up an honorable rep-utation and fame in the dramatic and other professions. night at the expense of his reputation, representing him. at least in one act, as a drunkard with delirium tremens. This was a piracy of his name and reputation as an actor, and he might add that he was an officer of the Court. The Court had recently decided in Hemboid's use that a man's name was his own, and n other man had a right to take it away. Here his reputation and very identity were assuied. The Count added, 'I have been an actor myself, and am proud to have belonged to that noble profession. I do not ask a permanent injune, tion. I only ask to have this man cease his personations of my identity until his rights and mine are judicially determined."

Judge Westbrook reminded the Court that this hour was given up to litigated business, and the ex-parte business must be heard before 11 a.m., or after 3 p.m. The Count therefo e withdrew until 3 p.m. At that nour, the Count again called the Court's attention to his e se, Judge Westbrook being then impatiently listening to the last words of a lawyer and easer to adjourn the court. The erier began to adjourn the court, but the Count would be heard, and Judge Westbrook directed him to swear to his affidavit and he would consider it. An obliging lawyer took the Count's oath and the Court reserved its decis

THE COUNT EXPLAINS THE INSULT. put forward by a few leading miners that a general demonstration of labor against capiand as if he bore a heavy weight of woe upon his shoulders. But he threw aside the manuscript that lay before him, greeted the caller most courteously, and waved him "I do not know," began the Count, "that I can say

nore than I have already said in my plea before Judge Westbrook this afternoon, and which I consider one of my finest efforts-even surpassing anything which I have uttered upon the tragic stage. By the way, the Judge paid a high compliment to my worth and position Judge paid a high compliment to my worth and position in giving me a second hearing in one day. I shad not forget it. Mr. Sothern shad learn that it is as real a libel to minne and buriesque a man's appearance as to utter defamations against his character. I case excep-tions particularly to the first act. There the make-up certainly is the most perfect, although exaggerated, of course. In it Soturm's armsteady sublime; but I cannot, I will not, adont it be requiremented as a besorted, abancertainly is the most perfect, although exacgerated, of course. In it Sotuern is artistically sublime; but I cannot, I will not, submit to be represented as a besofted, abandoned, drunken sctor. If I have any charms beyond my personal appearance and cloquence of speech, which are perhaps gifts of God, they are those of speech, which are perhaps gifts of God, they are those of sooriety and industry. Having loat a mather's care at fitteen years of age, I have since fought my own way in this world. My career deconstrates that one may reach tame, and honor, and titles, by mere merit. Thank God! what I have I have won by my brains, and not by money. Shall I then allow Mr. Sothern to represent me to the world! Never! I have in contemplation a trip through the West before I take a final travell from the stage. I have been offered \$100,000 for a season at Cincinnati, Cleveland, and in other provincial lowns. My name is a household word there with people to whom I am personally unknown. The Western merchants are in the city baying goods now, and when they return nome, the first question that they must answer will be, 'Did you see Count Joanness' and they will respond, 'Yes,' Sothern represents him as a drunken, besotted brute, who prefers sometimes mixed, mostly mixed, Good God! could I stand mat I Never! True, later in the piece, he represents me as committing to memory, under most trying circumstances, an entire part, and, through air, winning mayanc fame. But that in no way at one for the insult to my personal character in the first act."

"May you not be mistaken," asked the reporter, "in

memory, under most trying circumstances, an entire part, and, throng it, winning unoying fame. But that in no way at nest for the insult to my personal character in the first act."

"May you not be mistaken," asked the reporter, "in supposing that Mr. Sothern means you, Count!"

"Impossible, sir! I mave witnessed the play, and I know myself—that most difficult knowledge to acquire. Two weeks after the first representation, I attended. I had been informed by my prother members of the oar that I was being grossily insulted. Look at the posters. The countenance of Edwin Booth—the arthale of Forrest in Richhen. In my indignation, I threatened to protest against the insult to tarce great actors, and in revenge, my intentions becoming known, I am made the bait of this man. As I say, I attended the play, and with a lady. I was in dress suit and boutonuive—I always attend the play in full dress, when I took my seat in the orchestra chairs, the audience recognized and saluted me. I rose and bowed, as is my wont upon such occasions. Gov. Hoffman sat near me, and cutered the theatre when I did. The Governor is an intimate friend of imme, and bears a strong personal resemblance to me. When Sothern appeared upon the stage, I instantly recognized the caricature. Good God! Hoffman, I exclaimed, is that you, or I, or our third? The hannor of the remark was, perhaps, unbecoming. But even I could not but recognize the artistic creation, even atthough it were a mortal affcont. Therefore, I have taken the legal steps of which you know. You say Mr. Sothern takes it as a Joke, sir' He will learn to his cost that I am serious. After Monday that play disappears from the boards, even it ruins the actor. I shall serve the necessary papers tomorow morning at an early hour, necompanied by the sherif. I pressure when a polite word is sent to Mr. Sothern he will admit us. If he recuses, I shall outain a warrant that will open any bolis or oars at the Gramercy Park Hotel. If after that the man dares to ridicate me on the stems, I shall obtai

10; Gov. Tilden, 5. Impossible you see to supply the demand. And the attitude of the hand thrust into his breast! Mine to life! So am I depleted in the famous portrant of myself taken by Black in Boston, and representing me addressing 3,000 citizens in Boston in reply to Charles Sumner's attack. It is my favorite manner of beginning an address, and copied from my tutor. Daniel Webster, sir. It is easy and graceful. I generally have upon my band a glove, however, and that I draw off, thus, when warming to my subject. I will show you the picture. You shall judge. It is in my gailery. Excuse me a moment!"

me a moment!"

The Count withdrew for a few moments, and soon returned with the portrait in question.

"Judge for your-eif," he exclaimed.

The reporter was obliged to acknowledge the likeness and the attitude.

"Mr. Jon. "Seal"

The reporter was obliged to acknowledge the likeness and the attitude.

"Mr. Jon—" said the reporter.

"What!" exclaimed the Count, emphatically.

"I beg your pardon, Count," hastily responded the startled reporter, "but, Count, why did you not onallenge Mr. Solt in It?

"Impossible!" was the reply, "II a member of the Supreme Court I Mr. Sothern knows that in this country the penalty is seven years' imprisonment for sending a chasleage. Otherwise, sir, he would not have dared go to the lengths he has. In France, sir, one could not stoop to notice an insuit by bringing a libel suit. Blood, and blood alone, would wash out suce a stain in any land, indeed, except this. I shall not fight Mr. Sothern. But I triast I shall not meet him. I might not be able to control myself. He ought to be house whoped; but no—"

The interview being ended, the Count bade the reporter a gracious adien, and gathering up his manuscript, his black kid gloves, and his crush-hat, withdrew.

MR. SOTHERN WILL SELECT CANNONS.

Mr. Somern was found in his dressing-room at the Park Theatre, adjusting the wrinkles in his forehead. The reporter sent in his card, assuring the actor that there was no danger-that it was not Count Jenunes, dis there was no danger—that it was not Count Johnnes, disguised for purposes of assassination. He was admitted. Mr. Sothern was evidently nervous, but had his feelings well under control. "I shall appear this evening," he said, as he took up the wig with its expansive forchead. "I did not know until a few moments ago that the Count had taken local steps, I can assure you, and had no intentions of ridiculing any one in particular. The fruth is the Count and I are devirish badactors, both of us, and that is what leads him astray. Mortimer [to his servant], is my forchead too high? Yes, that's it, But I can light if necessary—my hand is very unsteady to-night, for some reason. The enaltinger must, of course, come from the Count, as the aggreeded person. I am aware I am not titled, but then I could be. There are several titles awaiting me when I retire from the stage. I shall select cannons as the weapons, for I mean bloody death if I am to be so persecuted. There is a new kind of a cannon in Paris now, and I shall send there my order, cannons and coffee for two. I sometimes take gin and bitters unixed—thostsy muxed. Each cannon fires elgaty-seven balls in filteen seconds. The distance wid be two indies, and telescopes will be used in taking aim. I shall appear in this costume, and the Count, perhaps, will think he is a solitogy. Of course, Mr. McCalhough will act as my second. There may be a woman in this, but not if I know it. I score the base instination, sir. I nover neard 'a woman in her dreams murnur the name of Count Johns he."

M. Sothern had by this time completed his tonict, and as he thrust his hand into his bosom, and took up bis crush-but, he shall "seriously, I know nothing about this except what you have rold nee. It is ridiculeus, and I strongly suspect you are selling the—all of you and the count, too. I hever saw the man but once, and time than the wars a wig and you could put two lingers between it and his skill, and to his how the way and you could put two lingers between it and his skill, and that guised for purposes of assassination. He was admitted

THE PATENT OFFICE FIRE.

MODELS THE PRINCIPAL LOSS. * NO RECORDS OF ANY VALUE DESTROYED, BUT 87,-000 Models BURNED-A GREAT INTERBUFTION

THY THERGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] W...shington, Sept. 25 .- A general examination of affairs at the interior Department to-day con firms the belief of last night, that few valuable records maye been lost or destroyed, though many have been dis figured and damaged by water. The obstruction to busiess arising from the soaking of water through all the neavy floors and arches will be greater than was supposed. The floors of the great Museum rest on neavy and very thick arches. The filling between the arches is of bick. This immense mass of masonry seems to have scaled up many tons of water, which, during the night, permeated every portio of it. This morning many rooms were flooded, which were dry several hours after the fire. Aside from the damage which this is doing, in loosening the plastering, aturated that it will not be safe for the clerks to work in the rooms for many weeks. This and the work of repairing, will make necessary a practical abandonment of all the rooms on the west and north fronts of the building. These are now chiefly occu pied by the Land and Patent Offices. The present play the e. at front, which is dry, to the Land Office, because its records are of most importance to the Government, and it is therefore desirable to keep them in a fire-proof part of the building. As one item of its records, there are 65,000 large folio volumes containing the titles of all lands sold or ceded since the Government was estab-

The cost of restoring the building is variously calculated; but the examinations have not yet been thorough enough to furnish estimates. The marble of the exterior valls shows little damage, and it is still believed that no e-building will be necessary. The brick backing to these walls is two feet in thickness, and the material which fed was so quickly consumed, and the fire burned so rapidly, that these walls and the fire burned so rapidly, that these walls and the fire burned so rapidly, that these wants did not become badly heated. Some of the ground arches which support the Museum floors on the west side are considerably cracked, and a few of them are sprung. Architects express the opinion that probably all except the extension walls on the front will probably all except the extension walls on the front will probably all except the extension walls on the front will probably all except the extension walls on the front will probably all except the extension walls on the front will probably all except the extension walls on the front will probably all except the extension walls on the front will probably all except the extension walls on the front will probably all except the extension walls on the ground the family are invited to attend the finite and friends of the family are invited to attend the family nave to come down as far as the main floor. The first step taken will be to put on a temporary roof, and proposals will be opened for this work by the middle of next week.

The actual losses are described in the reports of two principal officers of the Department. The office of the Chief Draughtsman is the most important division in the Patent Office, for the reason that it contains vital records of that branch of the public service. During the excite-ment of yesterday all the valuable records were re-Secretary Schurz cailed upon the Commissioner of Patents late this afternoon for a report as to the condition of the different branches afternoon of the bureau. The Chief Draughtsman in his report says in his room there were 777 folios, containing 211,243 original drawings. At 12 o'clock to-day 407 of these tolios had been returned and placed in the proper classes to which they belonged, and all of the rest had been arranged in their regular order in the had a djoining. Of all of those valuable folios not a single document is missed, and on y twenty original drawings were destroyed by the fire. The latter were in the hands of hady tracers in the model-froom. The written records in these cases are untouched. The original of the bureau. The Chief Draughtsman in his report says the hands of hady tracers in the model-room. The written records in these cases are untouched. The original drawings of September 4 hast were in the model-room for the purpose of having the models belonging to incubing the indeed, and, of course, were destroyed. Fortunately, they had been photo-lithographed before being sent to the model-room, and are therefore safe. The Patent Odiec will probably be compelled, at its own expense, to make new drawings.

The model-room, which is next in importance to that of the Chief Draughtsman, fared much worse. The Chief of the model-room to-night reports that in the west hall where the fire began, there were eighty-four cases of models destroyed. In the north hall eighty-eight cases and about one-quarter of the models in the east hall were damaged by water. The number of models were damaged by water. The number of models destroyed was readily ascertained by the Chief, as he had fortunately preserved the record of everything, including the number and kind of models on each shelf. He rejorts 8,7000 as the entire number of models destroyed. This includes the following classes entire, and it will be seen that these embrace some of the most valuable inventions now in use: All agricultural implements excepting a few harvester, and seed planters, the preparation of agricultural products, brakes and cotton-gins, brashes and brooms, aeration and bottling, butchering, bridges, capatans and windlasses, fences, dairy models, grinding mills, and grain machines, carpentery, carriages and wagons, excavating inventions, glass manni caring and glass articles, metallurgy, hydraniles, and prunmatics; quarry, rock drilling, hydraulie engineering and hoisting apparatus; railroading, except joneering and hoisting apparatus; railroading, except jones in the product of the contract of the neering and hoisting apparatus; railrone comotives; metal working, except a very the Examiner's room; mechanical pavers, stell woodworking macainery of all kinds, tobacco macry, stone dressing and sawing. All of the classes into which putents are divided are saved, at that many of them have been quite scriously injured.

THE TOTAL LOSS A MILLION AND A HALF. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, Sept. 25 .- The value of property destroyed in the abstract will aggregate \$1,500,000 but as a large class of the models cannot and will not be replaced, the actual loss will probably not reach over \$800,000 or \$900,000. The Patent Office has to its credit with the Treasury of the United States, over and above its earnings, a sum sufficient to meet this expenditure, but it cannot be used without an appropriation by Congress. About ten per cent of the models destroyed were valuable as evidence son of some legal quibble f" "Impossible;" continued the case myself I feal through it fall through it fall through it feal through it fall th

Commissioner Dennison, to ask the officials there to employ such laboring men as may be recommended by the Labor Exchange in the removal of the rubbish, debris, etc., about the Patent Office. They were informed that so far such laboring men had been se employed, and would continue to be until the work of righting hings is completed.

COUNTY ASSESSMENTS.

A TABLE COMPLETED AT ALBANY AS A BASIS FOR EQUALIZATION.

ALBANY, Sept. 21 .- The following table of assessed valuation in each county of the State has been is subject to change by the State Board of Education, but its totals cannot be changed, it being allowable only to transfer certain amounts from one county to another.

Total assession and treat equal to the county in a county to another.

Total assession and the county to another total equal to the county to another.

700		of real and	12001-TD1300-01	
-		personal prop	same in	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
-		erty in 1876. \$52,340,049	1877.	Increase.
0	Albany	#52,340,049	\$61,814,972	\$9,353.923
8/	Adegany		\$1.00 MW 10 W11 W	1.209,849
	Broome	95.795.607	13,271,307 12,768,248	1,506,776
	Cattarangus	21,257,854	19.769.949	1,402,616
	Corner	33 631,350	25,524,670	2,859,468
	Cayuga	400 001,000	A17,17 A18, 0 119	2,532,725
t	Chautauqua	38,884.271	22,015,217	
3	Cheuring	23,369,950	12,611,962	1,450,933
	Chenaugo	24, 85, 423	16,845,010	1,880,309
	Clinton	6,050.409	8,880,243	3,515,243
-	Columbia	22,971,632	28,845,813	3,515,243
-	· ortland	9.839.749	9,282,343	1.067.880
3	Delaware	14,247,993	11,734,374	1.049.072
	Lintchess	2 522 499	40,334,374	5,632,372
- 1	Erio	2 ,522,499 145,254,119	79,480,936	5,632,372 9,143,824
	Engex	6,404,504	9,211,402	1,059,718
2	Franklin	8.863.162	6, 13,515 5,475 193	795,360
	Fuiton	4,676,322 17,-60,787	5.475 590	753,310
	Genesee	17. 600.787	18,056,827	2,217,505
	Greene	5,408,818	9,506,0 0	1,811,172
91	Concession.	645 447	825,530	94,973
9	Hamilton	12 714 500	15 0 42 000	1 977 9 0
-1	Herkimer	13,714,568 36,69 ,788	15,287,666	1,877,3 9 2,416,270
	Jefferson	30,69,728	20,994,276	2,919,270
п	Kings	218,271,880	265,580,464	34,640,930
2	Lewis	8,808,546	7,348.074	1,013,327 2,339,71
	Livingston	25,0 £,160 20,387,800	18,478,341	2,399,971
1	Madison	20,387,800	15,388,433	1,770,853
ч	Monroe	\$00.607 TENZ	53,566,630	6,101,384
-	Montgomery	9,500,786	15,512,072	1,505, 01
-	New-York	1.111.054.343	1,311,377,001	108,100,825
-1	Niagara	0 to 10 to 1	19 438, 41	2,230,209 5,789,678
н	Oneida	63,167,288	41,975,167	5.789.678
н	Onundaga	63,167,288 83,182,7-6	43.628,139	5.019,106
п	Ontario	37,348,844	24,346,100	2,085,904
н	Omno	All the Court	38,227,932	4,004,555
н	Orange	46.80 ,586 22.079,792	13,724,521	1,758,927
н	Orienta.	20,216,009	20.544.617	2.39 - 628
н	Oawego	277,22,150,171,727	217	2,287,732
-	Otsego	14,320,090	7,077,7-2	*, ****
н	Putuaria	1,578,710	7,07,000	4,839,049
	Queens	26,416,339	\$9,258,406	
п	Reusselear	28,434,014	43,048,040	5,061,798
П	Richmond	14,085,538	11,077,497	1,610,678
П	Rockland	. 12,369,700	15,856,649	1,675,204
в	St. Lawrence	15,000,046	21, 403, 153	2,0 2,159
0	Saratoga	15,349,180 6,500,600	18:810,699	2,545,817
П	Schenec ady	6,500,650	8,458,004	1,180, 38
П	Scholarie	9,107,063	859,917	1.07 .380
П	Schuyler	8,641,411	5.930.3 1	785,652
	Sen es	16,691,281	12,680,665	1,458,888
П	Steuben	25,481,701	18,179,045	2,23 ,514
1	Suffolk	13,106,419	15,133,040	1,658,443
П	Notifican	6,3 35,834	4,129,437	000.077
1	Sollivan	E 4 10 17 17 16	44 /21/21 5-01/4	1,273,587
п	T.oga	5,4,2,706 13,576,614	9,200,506	7 (100) 100 4
П	Tompkins	10,070,614	11,572,392	1,009,994
8	Ulater	12,400,002	10,035,344	2,482,800
П	Watren	2,005,004	4,482,360	618,256
П	Washington	13.672,511	19,745,835	2,601,872
П	Wayne	27,198,313	20,065,240	2,656,816
П	Westellewier	63,123,313	69,039,772	9,405,187
П	Wyoming	14.812,971	11,020, 10	3,85 ,876
	Yates	8,605,229	10,699,054	1,000,028
П		Married Colores		-
п	Total	2,755,747,318	\$2,755,750,318	\$189,473,945
1				
ı	The tax is 310	MILITARY.		
-				

THE YELLOW FEVER AT FERNANDINA.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 25.-A special dispatch reports three de the at Fernandina from yellow fever since last report, and twenty new cases of which sixteen are colored persons.

LATEST SHIP NERS.

ARRIVED,

Stematic Russia (Rt.), Cook, Liverpool September 15, via Queens own 16th, with makes and pass, to C. as, G. Francalyn, Stematic Lone Star, Ferbes, New-Orieans, with make, and passeupers, to Bogart & Morgan.

Stemmeng Lone Star, Perress, New Jordans, with most, and possessinger, to Bogart & Morgan.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25. Arrived at emobile Blackstone, March, Providence; Win. Widden, Biggran, Philadelphia. Charleston, Sept. 25. Arrived atomosphis City of Atlanta, New York, Palcon, Baltimore; City Pent, New York, Philadelphia, Lin, New York, Landson, Rattlesenske, Swain, Baston, H. L. Over, Pierson, Baltimore, Pertuan, Albertson, Chelsea, Charcel, atesmelips Pottsville, Pierce, Salid, atesmesing Agnes.

Hoston, Sept. 25. Arrived, atesmelips New Brinawick, Windowster, M. John, N. B.; Centroede, Smith, Philadelphia, Charleston, Sept. 25. Arrived, Ioanship City of San Angonia, Pennington, New York, Loanship City of San Angonia, Pennington, New York, Bak Fiorri M. Hulbert, Handy, New York, HASE, Sept. 25. - Arrived at the Passes, steamship

Chewick, Liverpool. FOREIGN PORTS.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Salled Mergis Miller, for Southeast Pass, Arrived Hitterand, Canthinte, Screener, Hattrax, N. 8, beyt. 25.—Salled, Scenauship Bermuda, New-York.

"The World"

THE RECURERT, SPRIGHTLIKET, MOST POPULAR and SCHOLARLY Daily Journal in the Metropolia." -[American Art Journal.

Reni Scotch, genuine Hawthorne and other black and blue heviot suits at Davin & Co.'s. The quality of materials corresponds with the elegance of cut. DIED.

ADAMS - At Hackettatown, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 24, Sarah E., wife of Aurou Adams.
Funeral services will be held at First Presbyterian Church, Meadham, N. J., Thursday morning, Sept. 27, at 11 delock, Carriages will be in waiting at M. tristown on arrival of 7,29 a.m. train from 200 % ors.

PANNER—At a baker, aged 68 years, wife of Same V. Baker, aged 68 years, Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 95, at 1 p. m. BETCE—At his residence, No. 55 East 54th-at, Sept. 24, Hamilton Bruce, in the 6 th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family, without further invitation, are invited to attend his foneral on Fr day afternoon, tation, are invited to attend his foneral on Fr day afternoon, tation, are invited to attend his foneral on Fr day afternoon. DAVIDSON-In Brooklyn, Monday, Sept. 24, 1877, Joseph

A. Davidson, Sr., need '8 years, admins, expt. 2s, 12r, 2000pa.
A. Davidson, Sr., need '8 years,
Frends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, sept. 26, at 2 o'clock p. m., from his late respectore, 210 Dean et.
Philmoclphia papers please copy. moved, including 150,000 files in rejected and forfeited cases. These files were promisenously scattered throughout the squares adjacent to the Patent Office

DURYER—On Sunday, Sept. 23, at his bome in Newark, N.J. Peter S. Durgee, in the 70th year of his sace. Funeral services on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at 2 p. m., in the North Reformed Dutch Church of Newark. HILLYER—On Tuesday, Sopt. 25, George H., eldest son of the late John B. Hullyer, aged 33 years, 10 mooths and 16 days. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the resilence of bla mother, No. 12 West 35th St., on Friday, Sept. 28, at 9 a.. KNAPP—At Ishp, L. L. Sept. 24, William K. Kgapp, son of the late Shephera Kuvpp, of N. Y., in the 50th year of bla age.

the late Supplied Rings of S. 1, is the own year of mage.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral
services at his late residence in Islip on a bursday morning,
at 11:45. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 a. m. for Islip, and return at 2.16 p. m.

2:16 p. m.

MVICKER-On Monday, Sept. 24, 1877, the Rev. Rev. WillRum A. McVicker, D. D., rector of Christ Church.
The triends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral
services at Christ Church, corner Sthave, and 35th st., on
Wednesday, at 1 p clock.
It is respectfully intimated to friends not to send flowers.

VAN WYCK-In Flatbush, Sunday, 23d inst., Z. B. Van Wyck, aged 57 years, 4 months and 11 days. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church, Flatbush, on Wednes-day 26th list, at 3 o'clock p. in. VERMILYE-On Friday, the 21st, at Bronxville, Julia A. Vermilye. Vermilye. Funeral at 1 p. m., on Thursday, 27th. Carriages will meet at the 11:30 a. m. train, Harlem Railroad, Frienda are invited to attend without further notice.

Special Notices.

A Young Lady desires the care of children at their home, or, having travelled extensively abroad, she would like to act as companion to an invalid lady, either to travel or not, as may be desired. The highest references given, Address G. M., how

14, Fribune Office.

Frank Lestie's Illustrated Newspaper for this week has a arg coulde-page picture of Life at Cheyenne—Miners leaving for the Black Hills, etc., etc.—fisception of Hayes—Nomination of Mcclettan—Camp Meeting—Oak Ritoffs—bedinatory Feremonles at Roston—Spirt, Hastrated European Press—Week of Steamer " Eton —28 illustrations in ail. Price only to cents.

10 cents.

Nervous Exhaustion—A modical casay comprising a series of loctures detected at Kaha's Masseum of Anatomy, New-York, on the cause and cure of premature cecline, showing indepenably how bot beath may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage and the traduced of nervous and physical debility. b ing the result of 20 years exprence. Price 25 cents Address the author, Dr. L. J. KAHN, office and resolutes, 51 E. 10th at., N. Y.

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Bost references. Send for bood of matruction.

Post-Office Notice.—The foreign mails for the week ending Saturity and Saturity Saturity

Sixternth Assembly District.—A meeting of citizens desiring to promote the best interests of cuty and State, will be held at Jefferson Hall, No. 203 Ave.A, between 16th and 16th-ats, on Friday evening, September 28 at So'clock. The names of candidates for the Assembly are solicited from leading and influential citizens, and their merits will be conscientiously considered, independent of political parties or cliques. Address by E. H. Junny, esq., and others. The Sixteenth Assembly District means Civil Service send Financial Reform.

WILLIAM RADDE, Chairman.